

BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER

STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE

EDITOR.

MONDAY

MORNING, JUNE 19, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XIII. NO. 14.

ALBION.
CORNER OF BRADON AND TREMONT STREETS.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that this establishment, remodelled and now opened for their accommodation.
Gentlemen wishing single meals or permanent board will find at the ALBION, a convenient, fashionable, and economical resort.

Meals ready at the usual hours and the larger always furnished with the best market affords, and the attendants always prompt, active and respectful.
The Wines and Liquors will always be of the finest brands and choicest flavor.

Clubs and small parties can be accommodated in private rooms with the first rate Dinners, Suppers, &c. at the shortest notice.

Families wishing to be supplied with single meals or by the week, will find their orders promptly attended to.
The subscriber takes this opportunity to announce that the Saloon, on Becon street, will be supplied with Ices, Strawberries, and other fruits in their seasons, and ladies can be accommodated without interruption, the bar having been removed to the "Restaurant," entrance from Tremont street.

Suits of apartments, elegantly furnished, and situated equal to any in the city, will be rented at reasonable terms either for single gentlemen or families.

Every attention will be paid to merit the patronage of the public.
L. A. HOPKINS.
May 28, 1837. eplwv ecpstf

NATIONAL HOUSE.
Blackstone, corner of Cross street, Boston.
The subscriber takes this opportunity to announce that he has taken the above House in connection with J. P. JONES, and both will endeavor their best services to promote the comfort of visitors.

The House is spacious and mostly new, containing about sixty apartments, together with a pleasant dining hall and sitting rooms. All of which are newly furnished. The location is pleasant and central, and the subscriber hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
LEVI MOWER.
mh22 ecpw ecpw 1f

HANOVER HOUSE.
No. 50 Hanover street, opposite Elm street.
The above Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of company. It has been furnished with new beds and furniture throughout, and will be kept under the direction of the subscriber, late of the Purgin House, Plymouth, who will be ever ready to attend to the wants of all those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Stables are attached to the House, for the convenience of those who favor him with a call.
DANVILLE BRYANT.
eplw ecpw 1f

WORCESTER HOUSE.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.
The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.

Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.
All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.
The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.
LYSANDER C. CLARK.
Worcester, June 7, 1837. eplw ecpw 1f

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BULLARD has taken the above establishment, with the intention of keeping a first rate House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of strangers and others, who visit the island. From the experience he has had in the conduct of business he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady Boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

3m my29
FOR SALE.
A farm formerly owned by Elijah Leathe, situated in the northwest part of Stoneham, containing 80 acres of woodland, tillage and pasture, divided by stone walls, in a mile from the railroad stopping place in Woburn, and one quarter of a mile from the silk farm—it extends about one mile on the Woburn and Reading road—a first rate land and contains a good orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, near the premises.
Stoneham, June 9th, 1837. eplw ecpw 1f

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.
In Derry, N. H., near the Adams Family Seminary, the late dwelling house of the late Capt David MacGregor, with an excellent garden, and good out buildings. Also, the seat formerly owned by Gen E. H. Derby, near the above place, with any portion of the farm the purchaser may desire. Refer to Messrs MACGREGOR, TUCKER & LAWRENCE, Boston. C. C. GALE, Esq., Derry, N. H. eplw ecpw 1f

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE, AT S. BOSTON.
A two story wooden house, nearly new, with a lot of land adjoining—it contains eight rooms, and has every convenience of modern built houses—possession given immediately. For further information inquire of S. THAYER, C. street, on the premises, near the Baptist Meeting house. je15 3*

FOR SALE.
A three story brick house No. 55 Pine street, nearly new, very convenient for a small genteel family, has a fine view of Cambridge and Roxbury. Apply at the house, or to C. YOUNG, Brown's wharf. eplw ecpw 1f

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A good dwelling house, No. 22 Bow st., with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing 12 rooms, with a large office, with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. it mh23

TO LET.
A new 4 story brick dwelling house in Boston street, opposite the Hospital yard—containing 15 rooms, is finished in the best manner, and is a desirable residence. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. it my 25

TO LET.
A dwelling house on Harrison street, East Boston containing 9 rooms, good well and cistern, with large yard and garden. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. it my 25

TO LET.
A new two story brick house in Shawmut street, containing Parlor, Dining Room and Kitchen, on the first floor, and four Chambers on the second. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 2w my31

TO LET.
A convenient house at the North part of the city, containing seven rooms. Inquire at this office. eplw ecpw 1f

TO LET.
A three story dwelling house in rear of 55 Temple street—rent \$300, and taxes. Inquire of SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. it my25

TO LET.
A convenient house in Portland Place, containing 6 rooms. Also, a Cellar in rear of Ann street, inquire at No 28 Commercial street. eplw ecpw 1f

TO LET.
2 houses in Lynde street, one containing 7 rooms, \$250 and taxes—the other, adjoining 3 rooms, \$100. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 1w je15

FOR SALE.
In Roxbury on College street, a 2 story Dwelling House, with an L. pleasantly situated, with good well and cistern, water—the lot 47 by 97 feet, is in the vicinity of several churches and schools, and is pleasantly located. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. it my25

TO LET.
A brick house in Carver street, rent \$150 and taxes. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 2w je15

TO RENT.
A small house in the west part of the city, rent \$150—Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 1w je15

TO LET.
A modern brick house on Marion street, very convenient, with both kinds of water—also, a part of a brick house in Federal street. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 2w je15

TO RENT.
An excellent Blacksmith's shop, on Endicott street, nearly opposite the Catholic church—long occupied by Haskell & Haskell—possession given immediately. Apply to C. MINTIRE, No 5 Exchange street. je16

TO LET.
A new brick house in Cherry street, JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 3w je16

MANHATTAN HOUSE.
NO. 68 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers' college, for the purpose of a HOTEL and RESTAURANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.

Mr Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and liquors will be kept in his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best and most known in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various Soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as waiters, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respect to quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr Ryan's House in Boston, will be assured, that his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his dilgence quite as untiring; and from such strangers in this city, as love excellence in the various departments of his profession, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.

House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. eplw ecpw 1f

NO 417 WASHINGTON STREET.

R. H. BLAKE.
HAS constantly on hand and for sale, at his Store, No 417 Washington street, a few doors north of Boylston Market, a good assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of every variety.

Also, first quality Roman and English Violin, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Guitar STRINGS; Clarionet and Basson Reeds; Clarionet Mouth Pieces; Violin Bridges and Pegs; Pitch Pipes, &c.

He has also on hand, and is constantly receiving the newest and most fashionable Piano Forte and Guitar MUS. C. Instruction Books, for sale at the lowest rates. May be purchased on credit.

R. H. B. continues to manufacture and import UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and CANES of every description. He has now on hand a good variety, some of a very superior quality, both as to appearance and durability. The above are offered for sale at low prices as those of any other dealer in the city.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.
Second hand Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, &c. taken in part payment for other goods. Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canes repaired. ecpw 1f

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the twenty-first day of June, for building a Light House and Dwelling at Federal Point, in North Carolina, of the following description: The tower to be of hard brick, the form round; the foundation to be sunk three feet, or as deep as may be necessary to make the fabric secure, to be laid in good mortar. The height of the tower to be thirty feet above the surface of the ground. The diameter of the tower to be sixteen feet, and that of the base double the height. The thickness of the wall at the base to be three feet, and to be uniformly graduated to twenty inches at the top. The top to be arched, on which is to be laid a deck of soap stone eleven feet in diameter, four inches thick, the joints filled in with lead, on one side of which is to be a scuttle to enter the lantern, the scuttle door in iron frame covered with copper; the outside wall to be well plastered with Roman cement, and whitewashed twice over. There are to be three windows in the tower, of twelve lights each, of ten by eight glass, in strong frames, and a door six feet by three, hand raised, with copper, thirty inches wide, with substantial hinges, lock and latch, the door posts, cap and stool, to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square—the ground floor to be either paved with brick or stone—a sufficient number of circular stairs to lead from the ground floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post, and secured by a cord, with good floor on the job of each story.

From the top of the stairs to the entrance of the scuttle to be an iron ladder with steps two inches square.

On the top of the tower to be a wrought iron lantern, of the octagon form, the posts to be one and a half inches square, to run down into the stone work five feet, and secure by a cord.

The height and diameter of the lantern to be sufficient to admit an iron sash in each octagon, to contain eighteen lights, eleven by nine glass, the lower tier to be filled with copper, the rabbets of the sashes to be three quarters of an inch deep, and glazed with the best double glass from the best London manufactory. In one of the octagons to be an iron framed door, covered with copper, four feet by two, to shut tight into the rabbets, with two strong turned buttons. The top of the dome, formed by sixteen iron rafters, concentrating in an iron hoop, four inches wide and nine inches in diameter, covered with copper, thirty inches wide, with substantial hinges, lock and latch, the door posts, cap and stool, to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square—the ground floor to be either paved with brick or stone—a sufficient number of circular stairs to lead from the ground floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post, and secured by a cord, with good floor on the job of each story.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A large quantity of gentlemen's offcoat winter garments, for which the highest cash prices will be given in cash or fancy goods. Gentlemen about to leave the city, or others who are desirous of clearing out their wardrobes, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call. W. S. & T. JENNINGS, variety store, 100 Court street. ecpw 1f

N. THOMSON. Bookbinder and Publisher, 38 Cornhill, entrance Franklin Avenue. All kinds of Binding done with elegance and promptness. Orders respectfully solicited.

Wanted above 15 or 25 intelligent active agents, to obtain subscriptions in the several States, for a new and highly interesting work. M&Pm a17

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are invited to call and examine, at No 71 Hanover street, 3 doors from Union street, William's new invented articles—Wire Window Screens, Screens for Grate and Fire places, plain and ornamented, an invaluable Safety Grate, renders children more parent ought to be without one, it will prevent the frequent cases which happen almost daily, of children being burnt.

New Gridiron, for broiling fish without the inconvenience of turning; Wire Tasting Forks and Scurves; Wire Laminated Strainers, the Dish Covers, late new style Bird Cages, beautiful patterns, cages of every description, from 50 cents to 20 dollars; Wire Sieves for family use; Wire Strainers, Veat Saws; Basket Knite Trays; Wire Clothes; twisted wire for cellar windows; wire lattice work for book cases. The above with a daily increase of new and useful inventions made of the best materials, together with a numerous list of articles. Customers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

D. WILLIAMS.
a21 ecpw 1f

MICHAEL LOVELL. Counselor and Attorney at Law, has removed to 99 Washington street, Roxbury. He will be at the Office of Lemuel Grosvenor, Esq., 31 Court street, Boston, every day at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr Grosvenor will attend to the business of Mr Lovell, in his absence. a14 ecpw 1f

CHEAPEST MONTHLY PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD.—On the 1st of June, 1837, was commenced a new volume of the FAMILY MAGAZINE. The great patronage which it has received, and the numerous testimonials, is the best evidence of its approval. It is the cheapest Magazine issued in this or any other country, and has attained a circulation of upwards of 20,000 copies. It embraces articles upon History, Nat. History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, American Biography, &c.

General Literature and education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will occupy a portion of its pages; a Compendious Miscellany, comprising things Useful and Entertaining, Curious, Eccentric, Wonderful, Scientific, Natural and Artificial, together with a general summary of leading and passing events, will be added.

All subjects which admit of it, will be illustrated with Engravings. The first page of each number will be illustrated with a large engraving illustrative of American History, or American Landscape. The whole amount of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

Terms.—The Family Magazine is published in monthly numbers, of 40 royal octavo pages, each illustrated with from 40 to 50 engravings, making at the close of the year, a volume of 480 pages, and from 500 to 600 engravings, for the small sum of \$1.50 a year. O. IIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers, 147 Washington st. ecpw 1f

REGULATIONS for the enlistment and employment of Boys who may be entered to serve in the Navy until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

IN the enlistment of Boys to serve until twenty-one years of age as authorized by the Act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, 1837, notice is to be entered who shall be under the age of fifteen years, and who shall be the subject of a careful examination and inquiry, shall not be deemed of sound constitution, good health, and free from all injuries, defects or disease which should be likely to render them unfit to perform the duties which are expected from them.

No advances are to be made by the recruiting officer to the Boys who may enter into their parents or guardians—but such clothing and other articles as may be necessary to their comfort, will be furnished upon the order of the commanders of the receiving vessels when they repair on board for duty.

At the time of their enlistment they are to be rated as of the second or third class Boys, according to their age, size and qualifications.

The pay of Boys of the third class shall be five dollars a month, and the pay of Boys of the second class shall be six dollars a month. First class Boys to receive seven dollars.

When they cannot be attached to vessels in commission, they shall serve on board some one of the three large receiving vessels.

They are to be supplied under the immediate direction of the commander of the vessel, with such articles of clothing and other necessities as may contribute to their health and comfort, and to be employed on all such duties which they may be competent to perform, as may give them a thorough knowledge of seamanship, and best qualify them to perform the duties of seamen and petty officers.

They are never to be required or permitted to attend as waiters or servants to the Officers whenever there are other persons present, and to be employed on all such duties which they may be competent to perform, as may give them a thorough knowledge of seamanship, and best qualify them to perform the duties of seamen and petty officers.

Every commander of a vessel in which any of these Boys may serve, shall cause them to be well instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to be employed on all such duties which they may be competent to perform, as may give them a thorough knowledge of seamanship, and best qualify them to perform the duties of seamen and petty officers.

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that the notes of the U. S. Bank were by law receivable for duties, &c. that made the bills of that bank (over five dollars) more valuable than the bills of the State banks, which did not possess that advantage. This was the only difference between the bills of those banks. The bills of the U. S. Bank above five dollars, possessed no extraordinary value as bills of that bank. This important circumstance seems to have escaped the notice of writers concerning a national bank.

Impostor or not?—There is a greater variety of opinion about the honesty of the "Wandering Piper" than he can pipe tunes. The Baltimore American thinks him honest, and says he has, during the time spent in this country (about four years,) travelled 9256 miles by water, 4015 by stage, 758 by railroads, 8769 by a horse and carriage; being in all 22,798 miles. His receipts and disbursements have been as follows, viz.: cash received for performances \$27,000; given to charities in various parts of the Union and the British Provinces \$12,000; amount of expenses \$15,600; leaving him of course \$600 out of pocket.

We have not to depend upon the truth of his statement for the truth of all this. Wherever he played, he engaged, as door-keeper, some individual resident of the place who furnished a certificate of the amount received; and the receipts for sums paid away, which are preserved in a book, are the vouchers for his expenses.

He now publicly offers to wager 10,000 guineas that the task he has accomplished cannot be performed by any one else. After plying a little at Cape May, he will proceed to New York, from which port he embarks for Europe.

Miss Martineau, in her "Society in America," deals her blows about a la Trollope. For example—

"The profligacy of newspapers, wherever they exist, is a universal complaint; and, of all newspaper presses, I never heard any one deny that the American is the worst."

Edward Everett's Oration at Bloody Brook, Mass.—"The oration followed. I strove, as I always did, not to allow difference of taste, whether in oratory, or in anything else, to render me insensible to the merit, in its kind, of what was presented to me; but upon this, all my sympathies were baffled, and I was deeply disgusted. It mattered little what the oration was in itself, if it had only belonged in character to the speaker. If a Greenfield farmer or mechanic had spoken as he believed orators to speak, and if the failure had been complete, I might have been sorry or amused, or disappointed—but not disgusted. But here was one of the most learned and accomplished gentlemen in the country, a candidate for the highest office in the state, grinning like a mountebank before the assemblage whose vote he desired to have, and delivering an address, which he supposed level to their taste and capacity. He spoke of the "stately tree," (the poor walnut) and the "mighty assemblage" (a little flock in the middle of an orchard,) and offered them shreds of tawdry sentiment, without the intermixture of one sound thought, or simple and natural feeling, simply and naturally expressed. It was equally an under estimate of his hearers, and a degradation of himself."

She represents Mr. Kendall as being in the Cabinet, and yet, while there, to be seeking for the post of Postmaster General.

She thinks that women should be allowed the right to vote, and to participate in the government equally with men. So do we, old lady, and to become soldiers and sailors—we know of one who would make an excellent boatswain's mate, if she were not so deaf that she could not hear his whistle.

Mr. Doughty.—This admirable painter is about sailing for Europe. During the last two or three years he has been executing some pictures, in a style which is as perfect as it is entirely his own. There are not, we venture to assert, ten such modern landscapes to be sold in the world as he now offers for sale, at prices much diminished by the times. To gain an advance in his art, in brief, he is sacrificing these exquisite works of his pencil. His sale by auction takes place on Monday (to-day,) at 12 o'clock, at his rooms near the head of Sumner street. Those who would get admirable pictures (as they can never be got again,) will assist an artist who goes abroad for his country's honor, by purchasing at the sale.

Fine Arts.—The patrons and lovers of the Fine Arts, can see an exquisitely engraved gem, representing the marriage of the little God, Cupid and Psyche, recently executed by Stott, No. 236 Washington street. This is said to be more perfect in its execution than his celebrated specimen of Prince Rupert's Standard at Marston Moor, late in possession of the Royal Academy, Somerset House, which was sold for 100 guineas.

Fires.—The alarm of fire near 12 o'clock, yesterday, was caused the burning of the machine shop of the patent stove manufactory, at South Boston, owned by Samuel Nickerson. Insured.

A suspicious looking person is said to have been seen coming from the yard, a short time before the alarm.—**Briggs's Bulletin.**

The paper manufactory of Messrs. Moses Carleton & Co. at Shirley, was destroyed by fire on Friday night.—Loss estimated at \$26,000—\$16,000 insured in this city.—**Topkiss's Books.**

Gov. Campbell, in his message to the Legislature of Virginia, recommends to the General Assembly, to relieve the Banks from the penalties and disabilities incurred by them, and to authorize, for a limited period, the suspension of specie payments.

A Mother's Love.—Among the dead bodies from the wreck of the Ben Sherrod, which have been picked up, is that of a female, with a child in her arms, clasped to her bosom with all the fondness of a mother.

The President has issued his Proclamation abolishing the tonnage duty on the vessels of the Kingdom of Greece, in consequence of a similar act on the part of that government in relation to the United States.

Stocks in New York on Saturday.—United States Bank 106 1/2—Canton Co., Baltimore, 45. No Providence or Worcester Railroad sold.

The whigs here don't like it very well, to think Mr Webster not disturbed in his speech at Cincinnati by any applause.

The Norfolk Argus, the new democratic paper, printed at Roxbury, says that "society is in fact little else than a sort of mutual insurance company."

The Methuen Gazette says that Yankee husbands treat their wives better than any other men on the face of the earth.

All chivalrous young men, romantic young ladies, and affectionate mothers, will read with delight Prince Bonaparte's Letter on the First Page.

The head cook of Mr Jones's eating house, Commercial street, hung himself on Saturday morning, in a fit of derangement.

Mr Lauriat will balloon to-morrow—wind and weather permitting—from Tat's Garden.

"The African Glen," in New York, has been bought, we understand, by the Abolition Society.

Mr. Bristow.—This celebrated writing master is now in the full tide of successful experiment at his academy, No. 97 Washington street. His reputation as a successful instructor is well established in this city. Those who wish to avail themselves of his instructions should apply soon.—**Gazette.**

GREAT FLOOD AT BALTIMORE.

We copy the following faithful abstract of the detailed account of the calamity from the Mercantile Journal:—

Slips from the offices of the Baltimore papers, forwarded by the Express mail, furnish the details of a great and fatal calamity in Baltimore. A large portion of the city has been inundated—causing the loss of a number of lives, and of a vast amount of property. It appears that very heavy showers of rain on Wednesday night, caused a sudden and extraordinary rise of the waters of Jones's Falls, tearing up the mill dams and wooden bridges which cross the upper part of that stream—and overflowing its banks on both sides, doing great damage to the Turnpike, and where the land was low, sweeping off fences, sheds, and whole fields of grain. Many persons residing near the stream narrowly escaped with their lives, while others, it is said, were drowned before they could leave their houses—or being swept off in them were swallowed up in the waters. Among the heaviest sufferers was Stockton & Stokes, the proprietors of the Mail Coach Factory. Indeed all the owners of property on the Falls were more or less injured by having their fences, out houses, and materials carried away.

The wreck of the buildings, bridges, &c., were carried down the stream, until they reached the stone bridges, some of which were built on two or three arches. The waters consequently became obstructed in their natural channel, and formed passages through the streets of the city, filling some of them with water to the depth of five or six feet—entering the cellars and basement stories of buildings, and destroying some lives, and property to a very great amount.

At Centre street, where the Falls takes a somewhat abrupt turn, the work of devastation began to assume a serious aspect. The torrent here left its accustomed bed, and forcing its way over the wall which usually confines it, and through some small tenements, filled the streets and the adjoining buildings, to the floors of the second stories, destroying 30 or 40 horses, and 50 or 60 cows. In the Falls, the flood was about twenty feet above its bed. A wooden house at the corner of Centre and North streets, was swept away, the inmates of which, an elderly Irishman and his wife, were both drowned.

The waters spread over the low grounds as far west as Calvert street, inundating all that part of the city known as the Meadows, and doing an immense deal of damage. In the Gas House, the water was six feet high—in the African Episcopal Church at the corner of North and Saratoga streets, there was about five feet of water above the floor. The City Hall was visited with water in the offices on the first floor. The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets was materially damaged in the interior—the water rose to the cushions in the pulpit desk, and a part of the pews were removed from their places. The sexton of the church, lived in a small house adjoining to it—the water rose to the ceiling of the room in which he slept, and himself, and wife and three children were drowned. In Harrison street, the water was eight feet deep, and swept along with resistless fury—and much damage was sustained by the occupants of shops and dwellings. The water flowed down both sides of Centre Market Space, tearing up the pavements, filling the cellars, and destroying a great amount of valuable property. A large portion of the Baltimore street bridge was carried away by the pressure; also the stone bridge at Platt street.

It was not ascertained how many lives were lost. It was believed that twelve or thirteen persons were drowned in the shanties on the Susquehanna Railroad—where the loss of property is represented as very great. It is remarkable that the loss of life was not greater than it appears to have been. This sad disaster occurred in the dead of night, and being totally unlooked for, must have produced an appalling sensation among the inhabitants of the city.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

A number of instances of providential escapes are related, which we have not now time to insert—one of them was the case of a boy 5 years of age who was discovered floating on a bed, and was rescued from the flood in North street—he was supposed to be the only survivor of a family who occupied a house that was entirely swept away.

Another instance was that of a young man who was sleeping soundly in the basement story under the Washington Hall—he was awake by the friendly paw of a faithful dog, when his bed was nearly about, the sudden rising of the flood, leaving scarcely a minute's time for his escape from a watery grave.

About two miles up the Falls, a family who had just finished a shantee for their residence, were warned of their danger by kind neighbors, but they told their advisers to "mind their own business, that they would look out for themselves," and in a few moments afterwards the shantee with its inmates were carried off by the current, and it is supposed they were all drowned.

We were informed by a miller, who resides about three miles from town, that he had saved, by extraordinary exertions, the life of a little boy, and that there was another, who manfully braved the storm, swam to the shore and saved his life—a man was lodged by the current on the top of a high tree, and he continued to cling to the branches from twelve o'clock till eleven this morning.

We learn from the same source, that it rained incessantly and very fast for about two hours, from nine until eleven, when an immense body of water fell from the clouds, evidently the bursting of a waterpout, which produced an immediate and extraordinary rise of the water in the Falls.

The Baltimore Patriot states that 24 lives were already ascertained to have been lost in consequence of the flood. About 50 private dwellings and 200 stores destroyed or damaged, and the goods nearly ruined.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald estimates the number of cows, hogs, horses, &c. drowned, at about 500.

The Bills of the following Banks are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Nahant, at Lynn, } Broken.
Chelsea, at Chelsea, }

MAINE.
City, Portland.
Old Town, at Old Town.

VERMONT.
St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Manchester, at Manchester.
Essex, at Guildhall.

CONNECTICUT.
Stamford, at Stamford.
Bridgeport, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County, } Norwalk and Danbury.

RHODE ISLAND.
Lime Rock, at Smithfield.
Warren, at Warren.
New England Pacific, at North Providence.

Kent, at Coventry.
Rhode Island Central, at East Greenwich.

City, American, Phoenix, Eagle, Exchange, Providence, Roger Williams, Union, Bank of North America, Mechanics, and Manuf., High Street, Manufacturers, Blackstone Canal, Globe, Weybossett, Commercial,

at Providence.

The bills of the Adams Bank, at North Adams, are again received at the Suffolk Bank.

By Authority of the Standing Committee of the Board of Commissioners of the Associated Banks in Boston. Condition of the Boston Banks, omitting the Massachusetts Bank, at the close of business, June 10th, 1837, agreeably to returns made to the Standing Committee:

Capital, \$20,700,000
Circulation, after deducting the bills of Banks held by each other, 1,681,624
Individual Deposits, 5,906,895 90
Specie, 972,776 83
Amount of Loan, 33,325,722 98

THOS DROWN, Clerk.

The Albany Argus of yesterday states that the Bank of Rome continues to redeem its bills.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Sentences passed on Saturday, by his Honor Judge Thatcher.—**Re-comers**.—There is a droll principle in the criminal laws of Massachusetts, by which offenders are often punished for having been punished! According to the theory and spirit of general law, a crime must be an intentional and voluntary act; but whoever heard of a convict's going to the State Prison, by his own free will. Certainly no man ever did an act with the intention of becoming a prisoner in that interesting institution, who is not sooner or later the County Attorney ascertain that a convict is in for the second or third time, then he forthwith files an information of the fact, and the Court puts on a new and an additional sentence for being in the very place where, and at a former period, he was sent by its own authority. This is butting his bread on both sides, to some purpose.

Joseph Hutchinson, a very good-looking and good-natured fellow, was in this plight. He was what is called a "Sixth-Comer," that is, he had been at three different times convicted of larcenies, and sentenced, and twice re-sentenced for being so sentenced. Having out-lived the vindictive and relentless spirit of the law, he returned to his old tricks, and was again sentenced for two years for a fourth larceny. As the termination of the two years drew near, he amused himself with hopes of liberty to roam the world around; but to his utter discomfiture, along came "Squire Habeas Corpus," demanding that his living body be brought into the Municipal Court, where "Squire Parker" reads off a tremendous long information, setting forth how many times the unhappy dog had been already in the State Prison, and praying therefore that he be sent Hutchinson be, after the expiration of his present sentence, be recommitted for another term, not shorter than seven years, nor longer than his natural life. This is directly contrary to the universal axiom, that "too much of a good thing is good for nothing."

Besides, too, it is our candid opinion that those poor devils, who serve the State in the Prison, on the Irish volunteer principle, lead a very unnatural life! Neither women nor wine, have they to cheer them—not courting nor bursting. No swimming in summer—no skating in winter;—no trips to Nahant and the harbor islands—no sleigh rides to Porter's. For them Michael mingles no cooling *Julep*, when the hot sun wind oppresses the system and paralyzes its energies; nor when the fierce North-wester, with benumbing power, congeals their blood, does P. & W's *Tom & Jerry* infuse a genial glow from the centre of their hearts to the crown of their heads, and the tips of their toes. But these are merely transitory blessings—occasional, like the rain from Heaven, or picturesque snow-storms, and sublime thunder gusts. The daily news of riots, murders, and railroad accidents, steamboat homicides on the headlong principle, shipwrecks, fires, and powder-mill explosions never sweeten their solitary breakfasts. The ever-varying delights of the cuisine, too, are unknown to them. Shade of Dr. Kitchener! where are their chops and cutlets—their stewed pigeons, or fassces—their chicken pie and their bird pie—their salmon, boiled or pickled—aye, the fried pickle? Their lobster salad? Their oysters—roasted, fried, stewed, or in the shell? Their turtle—brown or green? Their ham and eggs, or roast lamb and green peas? Roast lamb, and green peas, quotha! Why, not even a vulgar beef-steak, smothered in onions, flavors their palate. Neither the fowls of the air, nor the fish of the sea, are to be found in the dingy cook's bill of fare—never a Cape Cod "turkey" found its way into his huge cauldron, resembling naught so much as a scolding volcano. Yea, that last resource of the wretched—*Graham Bread*—is prohibited, and an ill-flavored substitute, which is but as the Moon to the Sun to it, supplied in lieu thereof!

The very names of these masticatory entertainments are never heard within their iron-gratings. Their diurnal alimentary joys are as monotonous as a tread-mill. They consist of but three simple elements. It is skilly, boiled beef, and bread on one day, and bread, boiled beef and skilly, the next. Their punishment consists of muteness, and marching and hammering by day, and sleeping alone, at night. Their recreations are confined to praying and preaching on Sunday. Even this, commonly called their spiritual food, partakes in toto of the provoking characteristic of their bodily provender:—It is only of one kind—the unchanging theme being the wickedness of being wicked, and that every soul of them richly deserves to be entirely damned, now and forever! This is their condition to the end of their "natural lives," as the Law-givers, who framed the Revised Statutes, are pleased to call it. "Natural lives!" Why, their "natural lives" cease the moment they enter the precincts of the prison. The very phrase contains a preposterous absurdity, and for that very absurdity ought to be held null and void of no effect—in our opinion.

His Honor Judge Thatcher, however, with his usual obstinacy, took the liberty of differing from us, as he has often done before, and so called upon poor Hutchinson to say what he could for himself. Joe then said he had already suffered a great deal, and therefore prayed his Honor to spread it on thin.

An officer testified that he had behaved very well and was industrious in prison.

Judge.—I am glad to hear so good an account of you, Hutchinson;—but how happens it that as soon as you get out you get right back again.

Joseph.—I must acknowledge I have been a fool.

Judge.—You have literally had line upon line and precept upon precept.

Joseph.—I have no disposition to wrong any man out of a straw, but I fall into drink, and then steal some trifling thing, and get sent back to prison.

Judge.—The law allows me to send you for the remainder of your natural life, or any term not less than seven years; and upon the whole, Eight years will answer the circumstances of your case.

A Warning.—William Foye, an Old Junk Dealer, was convicted at the present term of buying composition castings; and some Railroad iron of a boy, knowing them to be stolen. The boy testified, that when he sold Foye the articles, he told him to keep them out of sight, or conceal them: From this fact, Mr. Parker argued a guilty knowledge on the part of Foye, and the Judge charged the Jury to the same effect.

J. C. Park, Esq., made an effort to obtain a mitigated sentence; and Foye, whose tongue seemed to be hung wrong side up, thought he could help his case, by the following lucid and profound observation:—"When the boy brought me the articles, I did n't think he could be guilty of such a breach of theft; and if your Honor will only look after the crank-work of this same boy, you shall see how it is disguised privately, and that what he says cannot be sanctioned and true."

Mr. Parker.—I am never desirous of inflaming the sentences of prisoners, but the Court will remember that the prisoner, when he first heard of this charge, said that he would rather have given a hundred dollars, than have been discovered.

Foye.—O, no indeed—that was not my meaning at all. I only said I would not have had my crank-work inquired into for a hundred dollars.

[*Nota bene, extra!*—We guess there are a good many in this city, who hold their heads a mile higher than Foye does, that would rather give a thousand dollars, than have their "crank-work" inquired into!]

Court.—Foye, you have been found guilty of a great offence—one easily committed, and hard to be proved; an offence equally serious in its nature, and pernicious in its consequences, and justice and the good of society require that an example should be made of you, since your guilt has been established to the satisfaction of a jury. I shall sentence you to one day's solitary confinement, and one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction.

Foye, upon hearing this sentence, wept like a woman, and spoke of his wife and children. Execution of the sentence was postponed till this day, to afford time to inquire whether the law allows an appeal in the case. It probably does not.

Jonathan Trippett—the negro, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Everett, a white woman, while his lawful black Mrs. Trippett, was living—was sentenced to the House of Correction for two years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Everett, for marrying Trippett, while her husband, the white Mr. James Everett, was living, was sentenced to three years imprisonment for indulging a taste so disparaging to her lawful spouse.

William Adams, the pick-pocket, convicted on two indictments, was sentenced to the State Prison for six years.

Thomas Hand, for stealing an umbrella from William Hall, one evening in the street, was sentenced to two years confinement in the common jail. He was only charged with a larceny. He might have been indicted for a highway robbery; but Mr. Parker probably thought that it would be difficult to get a

jury up to the sticking place, and send him to the State Prison for life, for such an every day offence as stealing an umbrella.

Albert Porter, the Church Robber, was sentenced to hard labor six years in the State Prison, for stealing from the *Odeon* the fiddle of an amateur violinist, namely, to wit, videlicet: as Governor Everett would say—Luther S. Cushing, Esq. Counselor at law, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Editor of the American Jurist and Law Magazine. Our distinguished friend had no agency in the prosecution—that was probably brought by one whose soul was not so keenly alive to "the soft issues of lute and minstrelsy."

Correction.—In our Report of the case of Scott, Williamson, and Ballard, Appellants, Mr. Ballard's name was misprinted "James," instead of Daniel. The Transcript, in a paragraph announcing the acquittal of the Appellants, and justly advertising to the abuse they have received from the Watch, says that a suit for false imprisonment will be commenced. We believe that no such suit has yet been determined on, as pecuniary redress is not sought by the Appellants, who are only desirous, for the safety of the liberty of their fellow-citizens, that the conduct of the Watch shall be fully exposed, and brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities. Mr. Wells, the Ex-mayor, the forerunner of the jury, immediately after the trial, expressed it as his decided opinion, that Pierce ought to be removed, and several other jurors expressed the same opinion. In our opinion, however, Mr. Cyrus Babbitt, the officer of the watch, in committing the Appellants without an investigation, has rendered himself more liable than Pierce. Pierce has for an excuse that he was irritated by the dispute he fell into; but Mr. Babbitt can set up no such defence, as he was apprised in advance that Mr. Pierce had gone too far, being accidentally led away by a heated temper.

Our city was very tranquil yesterday. The Mayor, fearing that gangs of idlers might collect around the scenes of devastation in Broad street, in the course of the day, and come into angry collision with the inhabitants of that street, by the use of provoking language, requested the New England Guards, under Capt. Tucker, to be under arms, at Faneuil Hall, at 9 A. M. At 1, they were relieved by the Lafayette Guards, who were in turn relieved by the Rangers. In giving an account of the operations of the military on Sunday last, we omitted to mention, that the N. E. Guards, after the Lancers had retired from the south end of Broad street, made a very handsome charge under the command of Ensign Bigelow, and completely cleared the street and sidewalks, and kept them so.

From Spain.—By the ship *Empress*, Capt. Townend, from Malaga, we have files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 10th of May inclusive. Mr. Nelson, a passenger on board the *Empress*, informs us that on the morning of May 11th, the steamer *Calpe* arrived at Gibraltar in two days from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the Carlists and Christians had come to an engagement, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 6000 men.

The plague was making great ravages in the Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain, Italy and the other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was most active. Nevertheless the authorities of Gibraltar had prohibited the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the bay.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 10th says that similar measures had been taken at Malaga, and generally along the shores of the Mediterranean. At Tunis the European consuls had organized themselves into a board of health, and it was hoped that their precautions would exclude the disease.

The news of our commercial troubles, down to the 8th of April, had been received at Gibraltar.

We have also a Malaga paper of May 8th, but it contains no later advices from Madrid and the seat of war, than we had previously received via London.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Notice to the Holders of Land Warrants Granted by the United States for Military services rendered in the Revolutionary War.

Treasury Department, June 15, 1837.

The holders of land warrants granted by the United States to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army are hereby notified, that by a late decision of the Attorney General of the United States, Scrip will be issued in satisfaction of all such warrants remaining unsatisfied in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and for all such as may be hereafter surrendered to that office; which Scrip will be received in Payment for public lands subject to private entry in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Serious Accident.—Two young ladies, of Quincy, in order to enjoy themselves, proposed to take a ride on horseback. One of them was somewhat acquainted with the management of a horse, but the other was never before placed in a similar situation. They had proceeded but a short distance before the horse reared and she was thrown from her seat. Injured but a little, she sent for another horse, and was again seated, and proceeded some distance, when in descending a hill, the horse quickened his pace, and she was again thrown with such violence as to render her insensible for some time.—**Patriot.**

Horses Drowned and Mail Lost.—The Lexington Gazette states that a team of horses belonging to Messrs. Potter, Bolden & Co. was drowned, a few days since, in attempting to cross the river near Covington. The stage upset immediately after entering the river, which was very much swollen by recent rains; the horses with the fore wheels attached became disengaged from the body of the stage, were swept down the river, and soon drowned. The driver who had succeeded in getting on top of the stage, was rescued by swimming a horse to him. The mail was lost.

The New Orleans Bee has advices from the Mexican capital to the 5th ult. They communicated nothing important. *Santa Anna* was still at his plantation.

The American schooner *Ringleader*, at Tampico, was confiscated in consequence of a violation of the Custom Laws.

The schooner *Watchman* arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. from Tampico, with \$30,000 in specie.

The Banks of New Brunswick (British America) have suspended specie payments.

NOTICE.—An adjourned Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July next, will be held at Concert Hall, on TUESDAY Evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the following gentlemen, composing said Committee, is especially requested. Ward 1, Sam'l Prince—Ward 2, Thomas Moulton—Ward 3, Wm. O. Haskell—Ward 4, Z. L. Raymond—Ward 5, Thomas Davis—Ward 6, G. T. Winthrop—Ward 7, John K. Simpson—Ward 8, Jonathan Dow—Ward 9, Jacob Amee—Ward 10, David Chamberlain—Ward 11, Alex'r Lincoln—Ward 12, George W. Crane—S. Boston, M. Bowen—Chelsea, Erasmus Kugg—B. Boston, Thomas French.

Per order of Committee, M. BOWEN, Chairman.

SUNDAY LECTURES AT THE SUNDAY LYCEUM, Summer street.—The Sunday Lyceum or American Gallery, Summer street, being now vacated, will be let at any time, except Sunday afternoons and Sunday evenings, during the Summer months. Sunday lectures will now be resumed in the large hall on Sunday at rooms and evenings. Call at No. 35 Washington street, up stairs.

Next Sunday afternoon—On the importance of submitting to the laws of the land—and in no case set the evil example of violating them.

Evening.—On the intolerant spirit recently manifested in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which has resulted in a separation of that great body.

N. B. The 17th of June being Saturday, the Social Ball will be postponed until Monday evening, 19th inst. to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, as usual, 75 cents, to be had at the door.

The house is lighted with gas. TS 8* je15

IMPORTATIONS
CALCUTTA. Bark Fredk Warren—1662 bags saltpetre, 940 slabs tin, 600 lbs coffee, 124 bags ginger, 184 lbs 12 cases shellac, 675 cow hides, 600 bundles rattans, 25,472 gunny bags, 474 bales of, 87 boxes 40 cases 2 pigs silk, 3 bales raw silk, 81 bales twine, 58 chests indigo, 17 bales cotton goods, 107 bales gunny cloth, 247 bales jute, 35 bolts canvases, 8 bales hides, 25 do goat skins, 2 pigs mink.

LIVERPOOL. Ship Robin Hood—24 tons loose salt, 55 tons bags do.

JACMEL. Brig Thos—300 bags coffee, 15 tons logwood.

TRINITY. Sch Lafayette—217 hds 30 lbs molasses.

NEW ORLEANS. Brig Aquila—224 bales cotton, 10,000 bush corn, 103 bbls pork, 159 kegs lard, 17 boxes 16 casks bacon.

Brig Nelson Clark—344 bbls pork, 2 tcs 35 bbls shoulders, 58 kegs lard, 16 tierces ham, 2 bbls beeswax, 63 boxes wine, 2 sacks salt, 2700 boxes corn, 2940 hams and 2038 shoulders in bulk.

SAVANNAH. Brig Rome—40 bales cotton, 504 lbs rice, 2 boxes 2 trunks made, 508 loose 12 cases hides, 83 calfskins, 2 bbls cod, 1 do sheep do, 4 cases palm leaf mats.

APALACHICOLA. Brig Lexington—23 bales cotton, 10 bales hides, 31 hds, 61 bbls deer skins, 24 do 65 kegs butter, 4 bbls beans returned, 50 qr casks 119 bbls wine, 70 coils rope returned.

SHIP-NEWS-BOSTON, 1837.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

ARRIVED.

Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson, Liverpool, via Perth Amboy, where she landed 150 passengers.

Bark Lexington, Tilden, Apalachicola, 26th ult. Sailed in co with Sch Superb, Dillingham, for Wilmington, NC.

Brig Aquila, Eldridge, New Orleans 20th. Pass 21st ult. Off Cape Canaveral, 1 saw ship Moscow, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Brig Nelson Clark, Hill, New Orleans 17th. Pass 18th ult. Sailed in co with brig New England, for Boston. Spoke 21st, off Carysford Reef, ship Calumet, thence, from New Orleans for Liverpool. On Sunday last experienced a severe NE gale, and was blown off.

Brig Rome, Sedrick, Savannah, 3d inst. Spoke this morn'g Cape Cod 30 miles, brig Gervantes, hence for Charleston.

Brig Fairy, Donno, Philadelphia.

Sch Lafayette, Flitner, Trinity, Mart. via Bangor.

Sch Atlas, Varina, St Johns EF, with ship timber.

Sch Crescent, Short, Wilmington, Del.

Sch Judith, Drinkwater, New York.

Sch Wankinco, Crowell, New York.

Sch Herald, Cook, Sag Harbor.

Sch Everlina, Knights, Portland.

Sch Burlington, Shaddock, Eastport.

Sch Boston, Foster, Machin.

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